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## B. Legal Claims

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Order of Dismissal with Leave to Amend

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To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. See West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

In the amended complaint, Plaintiff alleges that correctional officers and fellow inmates are harassing Plaintiff. However, allegations of verbal harassment and abuse fail to state a claim cognizable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See Freeman v. Arpaio, 125 F.3d 732, 738 (9th Cir. 1997) overruled in part on other grounds by Shakur v. Schriro, 514 F.3d 878, 884-85 (9th Cir. 2008). Moreover, allegations of mere threats also are not cognizable under § 1983. See Gaut v. Sunn, 810 F.2d 923, 925 (9th Cir. 1987) (mere threat does not constitute constitutional wrong, nor does an allegation that threat was for the purpose of denying access to courts). To the extent Plaintiff is attempting to raise such claims, they are DISMISSED with prejudice.

Plaintiff also appears to be trying to raise a claim of deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs, but Plaintiff does not demonstrate that the named Defendant proximately caused the deprivation of any federally protected right. See Leer v. Murphy, 844 F.2d 628, 634 (9th Cir. 1988). A person deprives another of a constitutional right within the meaning of section 1983 if he does an affirmative act, participates in another's affirmative act or omits to perform an act which he is legally required to do, that causes the deprivation of which the plaintiff complains. See id. at 633. Plaintiff will be given an opportunity to file an amended complaint to state a cognizable claim. Plaintiff should be mindful that a complaint containing only sweeping conclusory allegations will not suffice; Plaintiff must instead "set forth specific facts as to each individual defendant's" deprivation of protected rights. *Id.* at 634.

"While a complaint . . . does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 553-56, (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint

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Civil Procedure 41(b).

should be dismissed if it does not proffer "enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face." Id. at 570.

Accordingly, the amended complaint is DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND. Plaintiff will be provided with thirty days in which to correct the deficiencies as stated above.

## **CONCLUSION**

- 1. Plaintiff's amended complaint is DISMISSED with leave to amend.
- 2. If Plaintiff can cure the pleading deficiencies described above, he shall file a SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT within **thirty days** from the date this order is filed. The amended complaint must include the caption and civil case number used in this order (C 13-2393 LHK (PR)) and the words SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT on the first page. The second amended complaint must indicate which specific, named Defendant(s) was involved in each cause of action, what each Defendant did, what effect this had on Plaintiff and what right Plaintiff alleges was violated. Plaintiff may not incorporate material from the prior complaint by reference. If Plaintiff files a second amended complaint, he must allege, in good faith, facts - not merely conclusions of law - that demonstrate that he is entitled to relief under the applicable federal statutes. Failure to file a second amended complaint within thirty days and in accordance with this order will result in a finding that further leave to amend would be futile, and this action will be dismissed.
- 3. Plaintiff is advised that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. "[A] plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not alleged in the amended complaint." London v. Coopers & Lybrand, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir. 1981). Defendants not named in an amended complaint are no longer defendants. See Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992).
- 4. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the Clerk headed "Notice of Change of Address," and must comply with the court's orders in a timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of

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1	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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3	DATED: 8/6/13  LUCY H. KOH United States District Judge
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